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JOB PRINTING,
and every description of Commercial and
Law printing, in the best manner at Gazette Job
Rooms.

WILL GRANT BE KING?

A few days ago the Gazette printed a special telegram which gave the information that an attempt was being made by certain European nobility to place General Grant on the Bulgarian throne. The idea of Grant being made King provoked a smile, and the report was treated as the greatest joke of the season. But however ridiculous the proposition may seem to Americans, the question of establishing Grant on the throne of Bulgaria, has been seriously discussed in Europe. Mr. George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, the warmest and the most intimate friend General Grant has in this country, a gentleman in whom the ex-President reposes unlimited trust and places the most implicit confidence, says the report is strictly true. He has said the idea of putting Grant on the throne originated with a few of his intimate friends both in this country and in Europe, and since the first dispatch from Philipopolis to the London Standard, announcing the programme, the idea has taken like wild fire, and Grant himself has been let into the scheme, and as yet he has made no objection. There is no doubt that George W. Childs, John W. Forney, Adam Bedau, Mackay, the silver king, Dr. Evans of Paris, and a few others, want Grant to become permanently located in a good paying office. The matter has also been discussed in the capitals of Europe—Paris, London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg—and there the nobility are in favor of crowning the ex-President of the United States. The question is, Will General Grant accept the crown? Common sense, and a reasonable degree of propriety would say no. But Childs, who likes to talk familiarly of Grant, and who talks far too much about the General's future course, has publicly said that he thinks Grant likes the idea of being enthroned in Bulgaria. Childs claims to know that General Grant is reluctant to return to this country and settle down as a private citizen. No doubt he is. He is still ambitious, notwithstanding he has reached the highest pinnacle of fame possible for an American to reach. He has been applauded by the multitude so much, has had so many national honors showered upon him, has been flattered by kings, entertained by emperors, received by queens, dined by princes, given the freedom of cities, and has been made the recipient of costly presents, that to return home and settle down as a private citizen, would no doubt be galling. He loves place and likes to be flattered, and as Mr. Childs says, he is still ambitious for power. However ambitious the General may be, we think his native good sense will prompt him to refuse the crown of Bulgaria. His brother-in-law—Corbin, says the General will not take the throne under any circumstances, and though he may not know any more about it than anybody else, common sense would dictate that General Grant will not consent to be the ruler of a kingdom, however ambitious he may be.

PROF. S. H. CARPENTER.

Our dispatches on Saturday gave the sad intelligence of the sudden death of Stephen H. Carpenter, Professor of Logic and English Literature in the University of this State.

He went to Geneva, New York, on the 29th of November, to attend the funeral of his brother, who died of diphtheria, and while there the Professor was taken down with the same disease and died on Saturday morning.

The State Journal of Saturday contains a lengthy biographical sketch of the deceased, of which the following is a part: "Professor Carpenter was born August 7, 1831, at Little Falls, Herkimer County, New York, and his early education was obtained at his own home, his preparation for college, at Munro Academy, Elbridge, New York. In 1848, he entered the Freshman Class of the Madison University of Hamilton, New York, where he remained two years, when he entered the University of Rochester, from which he took the degree of A. B., in 1852, A. M., in 1855, and in 1857, the degree of LL. B., was conferred upon him by his alma mater. He came to Wisconsin in 1857 and held the office of tutor for two years, in its University. From 1858 to 1860, he was Assistant Superintendent of public instruction, and did much towards systematizing that office. In 1859, he was elected Professor of Ancient Languages in St. Paul's College, Palmyra, Mo., which position he held until the rebellion broke up the institution. He then returned north, taught school one winter, and afterward worked at the printer's trade, devoting his spare time to literary pursuits. He held the office of city clerk of Madison from 1858 to 1863, but was all the time engaged in educational enterprises as County Superintendent of Schools, and member of the City Board of Education. In 1866, he was appointed by the Regents of the University to the chair vacated by Prof. Read, who had been called to the Presidency of Missouri University. In 1868 he was elected Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, since which time his connection with the University has been continuous, but the title of his Professorship was changed to that of Logic and English Literature. In 1873, he was elected President of Kansas University, but declined.

"The loss to the Wisconsin University, in his death, is an irreparable one, and the world of letters has been bereft of one of its most brilliant writers and thinkers."

THE CAUSE OF SUICIDE.

The attempted suicide of young Kimball, in this city on Saturday night, is a sad case, but not a strange one. Cases similar to this are occurring almost constantly in this country. A young man, for instance, falls in love, he becomes disappointed, his

mind gives way, he loses his manhood, he prefers death to life, and he becomes his own destroyer. Young women, also, go through very much the same experience, and hundreds every year meet death by their own hands. Of course every one knows that a person having a healthy mind cannot commit suicide. The man or the woman who becomes disappointed in love, and who rashly blows out his or her own brains, or cuts the throat, has what may be properly called a deranged mind; and what influence or influences cause the madness which leads to self-destruction? It is very evident that love is not wholly responsible for the suicide. There is a powerful influence now at work on the minds of young people of both sexes, which is absolutely appalling—we refer to the sensational literature of the day. These papers are circulated by the millions every week, and are greedily devoured by the young, whose minds become inflamed and their worst of passions aroused, by the "thrilling" stories of love and murder. Month after month the mind is brought under the excitement and fascination of such reading, and finally some of the readers fall into difficulty, their better judgment is lost, their minds are unbalanced, and at last they are ambitious to become heroes in tragedies, and they startle the community by becoming their own destroyers. We do not say that the tragedy on Saturday is the result of such reading, and we are informed that it is not, but we do say, that nineteen out of twenty of the suicides which are committed are the fruits of a certain kind of education. Wild and impossible stories debase the mind and lead to crime, and how to check the rapidly growing evil is a question of supreme importance. It is one which challenges the attention of family circles, the churches, and the public schools.

CLARK MURDER.
Special to the Gazette.
CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The mysterious Clark murder case was commenced to-day. There is much interest taken in it. Both Mrs. Clark, the widow, and St. Petre, the hired man, pleaded not guilty.

FOREIGN.
Special to the Gazette.
LONDON, Dec. 9.—Gloom and insecurity hang over the stock markets.

The Viceroy telegraphs that British reconnaissance advanced in sight of Mandar Plains.

Mykhar is stirring up the hill tribes.

Russian police forced open the door of the British consulate, at Adrianople, and arrested the British subjects.

BRUTAL.

The quarrel in the Supreme Court at Madison which has been written up for the Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph, is thus referred to by the Chicago Tribune: "The two belligerents that came in collision with such violence as to call for the intervention of their friends are Chief-Judge Ryan and Associate-Judge Orton, both Democrats, and both full of fire. According to this correspondent, neither of them regarded the statute against profane swearing, but each expressed his mind of the other with emphatic and blasphemous emphasis."

PREACHING.

The Rev. De La Maty in the Pulpit of the Metropolitan Church.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Mr. De La Maty, of Indiana, the conspicuous Greenbacker who has been here several days in consultation with Cary and others, preached to-day at the Metropolitan Church to a large congregation, among whom were many Congressmen. There was general expectation that he would make some political allusion, but he disappointed such as went with that expectation. His text was, "The Power of the Spirit," and the sermon was good.

I. O. O. F.

EAU CLAIRE, Dec. 7.—The session of the R. W. G. Lodge of the I. O. O. F. and the R. W. G. Encampment of the same, closed on Friday in this city. At the reception given to the representative of the Grand Lodge and the Grand Encampment, Mayor Chapman, in his address of welcome, said: "We take some pride in our manufacturing interests, some of these mills manufacturing on an average from 75,000 to 100,000 feet of lumber per day, during the season, or an aggregate of about 200,000,000 a year."

This shows in some manner the large manufacturing interests of this enterprising city of the northwest. Its hotels are of the first class, and the three hundred and fifty representatives were accommodated in first class style. The Grand Lodge occupied the hall of the Temple of Honor, built for the use of Eau Claire Temple of Honor No. 140. The hall is 95 feet long and 45 feet wide. The rent of the hall is \$400 per year. They have a membership of 476, and candidates elected and not initiated 98. There is a Blue Ribbon Club of thirty-five hundred. They have a missionary employed by the year to labor for the advancement of the temperance interest. The next session of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. will be held in the city of Madison on the first Tuesday in June, 1879.

C. C. CHENEEY.

SAVAGE MIMICRY.

Showing the Pale Faces How The Thing Is Done On Their Native Soil.

The entertainment advertised for Saturday night at Stone's hall was participated in by thirty wild and gushing Sioux chiefs and witnessed by not less than five hundred curious white people. The dancing was nothing but a series of easy steps mingled with drum beats and savage yells and was of an exceedingly monotonous character. Its novelty is what saved it from being voted a bore.

The ball costumes of some of these simple children of nature was striking in the extreme, having been prepared with great care especially for this occasion.

There was Ta-ton-ka Wah-ton-e-kon,

clad in an elegant eagle's feather, an eagle of a yard of navy blue blanket, pair of ear rings and three streaks of red paint around his left leg.

Gum-won-ta-ha had on a pair of handsome moccasins, his nose was painted red, he wore no heat what-is it around the middle of him, had diamond dust in his hair and modestly hid a bow and arrow in front of him when he danced, which, with the red and black paint on his legs and arms made altogether a luxurious savage costume.

Wash-nash-ta High-up was perhaps the most economically dressed child of nature in the entire outfit and was the envy of every one present. He wore a nobly looking black belt, studded with nickel plated tack heads and adorned with a slight drop curtain pendant. Across one shoulder were graciously draped three stripes of black paint which blended harmoniously with the hideous hue of his countenance. He was the belle of the evening.

But why elaborate upon this startling sight? Many of the other distinguished dancers were undressed with equal care and elaborateness and some of them wore clothes. The entertainment was a large success. It brought to the Indian checker the sum of \$100.75, which will be invested in new garments for the loved ones at home.—*Yankton Press.*

FOR FORTY CENTS.

The Shooting of McMahon by Hayward, the Medical Student.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The facts as to the killing of James McMahon, proprietor of the saloon at No. 200 Cottage Grove avenue, on Saturday morning, seem to be these: John C. Hayward is a medical student at the Chicago Medical College, a couple of blocks away from the scene of the killing. He was on very friendly terms with McMahon. About 10 o'clock on Friday evening he went to the saloon and the two played cards for a time. Then he went to No. 181 Cottage Grove avenue and played pool for an hour. Returning, the cards were resumed and Hayward lost. Finally

A dispatch from Washington says "A Democratic member of the Potter Committee remarked to-day that he didn't know when they would meet, and requested not to be asked so frequently. The subject seemed to be painful."

Michael Sigstetter, who murdered his wife at Oshkosh, some time ago, and who was convicted of murder in the first degree, was sentenced by Judge Pulling on Saturday, to imprisonment for life.

Finally

We are now prepared to buy all the nice fat turkeys brought to this market, for the next three days, and will

PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

In cash for them. Yours respectfully,

G. J. HANNAH, Cor Main and Court Sts.,

P. S.—Look out for our next advertisement.

my 2dowdwy

Janesville, Wis.

John Griffiths, Agent.

dec 2dowdwy

NOTICE.—It is hereby given that an application

will be made to the Governor of the State of

Wisconsin, at the Executive Office, in the City

of Madison, in said State, on the 17th day of December, A.D. 1878, 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the pardon of John D. Norton, who was sentenced to death by the Circuit Court of the State of Wisconsin, at the trial of the State vs. Norton, on the 22nd day of November, A.D. 1877, sentenced to the State Prison for life, and was sent to the State Prison, at Stillwater, Wisconsin, upon said sentence, for the term of four years.—Dated this 29th day of November, A.D. 1878.

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THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1878.

Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Train at Janesville station:-

Arrive..... 8:33 a.m.
From Prairie du Chien..... 1:30 p.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East..... 4:45 p.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East..... 7:45 p.m.
Depart.....
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East..... 8:33 a.m.
For Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul, etc..... 1:30 p.m.
For Monroe..... 7:45 p.m.

W. M. B. NOYES, Agent.

V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass'g Ag't.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

Trains at Janesville Station.

Going North..... Arrive..... Depart.....
Day Express..... 1:30 p.m. 1:30 p.m.
Fond du Lac passenger..... 4:45 p.m. 7:45 p.m.

Going South..... Arrive..... Depart.....
Day Express..... 2:30 p.m. 2:30 p.m.
Fond du Lac passenger..... 4:45 p.m. 7:45 p.m.

M. HUGGETT, Gen'l Super.

W. H. STENNETT,
General Passenger Agent.

WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

From Clinton Junction.

10:00 A.M.-Going West, mail and passenger for Rock Island and intermediate points.

10:15 P.M.-Going West, same as above.

11:15 A.M.-Going East, mail and passenger for Racine, making connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. at Western Union Junction.

3:30 P.M.-Going East, passenger for Racine, connection as above.

Mail close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago and Way..... 1:30 p.m.
Madison and Milwaukee..... 1:30 p.m.
Chicago Through, Night via Milton and Clinton Junction..... 7:00 a.m.

Green Bay and Way..... 2:30 p.m.

Monroe and Way..... 3:00 p.m.
Madison and Way..... 3:00 p.m.
Milwaukee and Way..... 3:00 p.m.

Post Office--Summer Time Table.

The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago and Way..... 1:30 p.m.
Madison and Milwaukee..... 1:30 p.m.
Clinton Junction, Night via Milton and Chicago Through, Night via Milton and Clinton Junction..... 7:00 a.m.

Green Bay and Way..... 2:30 p.m.

Monroe and Way..... 3:00 p.m.
Madison and Way..... 3:00 p.m.

Milwaukee and Way..... 3:00 p.m.

Post Office--Winter Time Table.

Centre and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by 11:00 a.m.

Grandin Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by 12:00 m.

Elmwood, via Rock Prairie, Johnstown, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays by 12:00 m.

Woodstock, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays by 11:00 a.m.

Beloit stage..... 4:00 p.m.

Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:00 p.m.

East Troy, via Rock Prairie, Johnstown, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays by 2:00 p.m.

Emerald Grove and Fairfield, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:00 p.m.

POST-OFFICE HOUSE.

Daily from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. On Sundays from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Order and Registered Letter Department open from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 m., and from 1:30 to 5:00 p.m., except during the distribution of the mail. Stamps stamped envelope postage and weight for letters sent East from Rockford from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Orders for stamped envelopes with return card printed thereon, should be left at the Money Order Department.

On Saturday night only, a through pouch from Chicago is received on the Fond du Lac train; and on Monday morning only, a through pouch sent from Rockford and forwarded to Chicago on the Rockford train.

By reading this table carefully, the public can post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of all trains, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

DANIEL WEBSTER IN COURT.

How He Appeared in 1848--The Bearing of Other Lawyers Toward Him.

From the Cincinnati Times.

In the winter of 1848-9 an important patent case was tried in the District Court of the United States sitting in Boston, Justice Sprague presiding. The counsel were Webster, Curtis and Choate. The writer of this at the time was a student of the Law School at Cambridge, but forsook the lectures to attend the court room. It is a good thing sometimes for the law student to do this.

Mr. Webster always entered the courtroom some minutes before the court opened. Soon after his entrance a cleanly clad negro boy would appear and hand him his mail. This usually consisted of twenty or twenty-five letters. Taking these in hand he first went through them, reading the address of each. About one-third of the letters were thrown on the floor unopened. The letters reserved he then opened, and of these about one-third were also thrown upon the floor. Of the remaining letters the larger part were placed in his pocket, only two or three being read at the time.

Public men are greatly annoyed by correspondence, but Webster's way of getting rid of this has its risks.

Punctually at the hour of opening, the tall form of Justice Sprague was seen entering. He was a marked invalid. He bore in his hand a slight fan, which he used much as a relief to his probably asthmatic trouble. Much of his attention during the sessions of the court was directed to the thermometer, and he was constantly signaling the janitor with reference to the ventilation, keeping that officer in a state of perpetual vigilance.

A few minutes after court opened Messrs. Choate and Curtis would appear. And now would hurriedly come in jurors, lawyers, citizens, and a number of ladies, to whom Mr. Choate and Curtis were attentive in procuring seats.

Mr. Webster took but little part in the trial--the conflict being between his associate, Mr. Curtis and Choate. These maintained throughout to each other a style of rasping remarks that seemed out of place. Toward Mr. Webster they, the court also, everybody, were profoundly deferential. He moved about as a recognized superior being.

Mr. Choate addressed him always in a manner almost obsequious, bowing very low, using a soft, deferential apologetic tone. He brought to my mind what the wife of the time said of the Elder Pitt--who bowed low to the Prince of Wales that pinned nose was soon green in his legs. Mr. Webster seldom spoke; he sat in silence; the animated, startling oratory of Mr. Choate started him not; he seemed not to hear it. I don't think he did hear it or was conscious of it. His mind seemed far away, and his thoughts must have been very sad, for his great countenance was the saddest I ever looked upon. Day after day it bore his expression. His massive fore-head, his great cavernous eyes, grand and gloomy, were the expression of melancholy. I can never forget that look; no picture of him nor bust brings before us his massive grandeur. Theodore Parker says there has not been such a presence in Christendom since Charlemagne; that the Lords in Parliament and the coal-heavers of London alike gazed upon and wondered as he passed by. When I told Judge Parker of this sad look, he said Webster was a disappointed man; that the then recent election of Taylor, "a nomination not fit to be made," seemed to preclude him from the Presidency in the future. "Besides," said the Judge, Mr. Webster has recently lost his children, and is growing old."

He revived again; the prospect of the Presidency once more awakened him to effort; he made the 7th of March speech. Fatal speech! He gained not the Presidency, and went home to Marshfield and died. Since then Webster's fame has been under a cloud; it is now emerging; the passions of the period are passing away,

The Webster of 1832 will never die. His fame will endure while constitutional liberty remains on this continent. In that construction of the Constitution which makes us a nation he is the great master. *Carum et venerabile nomen.*

AROUND THE WORLD IN 117 DAYS.

A Postal Card Makes the Circuit and Wins a Wager.

A striking illustration of the excellence of the arrangements for international mail service, which have resulted from the Postal Union, is given in an official publication received by our superintendent of foreign mails from the Berlin Central Bureau. A resident of Chemnitz, Saxony, mailed at that place, at 7 p.m. on the 24th of May last, a postal card addressed to himself, carrying a request to all postmasters to dispatch it successfully and without loss of time to Alexandria, Singapore, Yokohama, San Francisco and New York, and thence to Chemnitz, his object being to win a wager that, with the existing postal arrangement, the circuit of the world could thus be made by postal matter within 120 days. The request was complied with, and the card arrived in Chemnitz from New York on the 117th day after the date of original mailing. The Postmaster General of Germany has caused this card to be photographed and transmitted a copy to the Berlin International Bureau, with the remark that had it been posted one hour earlier, it would have accomplished its journey in 96 days instead of 117.

Queen Victoria's Grandchildren.

Little Princess Maria, of Hesse, is the fifth grandchild whom Queen Victoria has lost out of the twenty-six who have been born to her. The list of those dead is as follows: 1. Prince Francis Frederick Sigismund, son of the Imperial Prince and Princess of Germany, died June, 1866, aged 2. Prince Leopold Edward Harold, son of the Princess Helena and Prince Christian Augustus Leopold Edward Harold, son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, died in April, 1871, aged 1 year. 3. The Princess Marie of Hesse, aged 4. —New York Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL TRADE!

The Fall style of

Foreign and Domestic Cloths

Cassimeres, Overcoatings, Sutlings, Pantings

GENT'S

Furnishing Goods

HATS and CAPS,

BAGS, TRUNKS &c. &c.

Just placed upon my counters

WERE NEVER MORE COMPLETE

—IN—

Style, Quality and Price!

Just placed upon my counters

THE GREAT PREMIUM

WEBSTER'S UNBRIDGED FREE

Last year Mr. Garrison offered to give five years' single subscribers the unprecedented gift of Webster's UNBRIDGED QUARTO PICTORIAL DICTIONARY, which retails in all bookstores for \$12.

The history proved probably the greatest success in the history of newspaper premiums. TEN THOUSANDS of these Dictionaries were distributed and not a single subscriber complained that he was dissatisfied with his premium. We have at last succeeded in renewing the very favorable contract with the publishers (which we enabled them to make) to offer this magnificently bound

volume, as to offer this magnificently bound

JANESVILLE.
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE GAZETTE.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1873.

A THRILLING STORY.

True Narrative of Three Days' Horror in the Alton Prison—A Prominent Incident in the Life of the Late S. A. Buckmaster.

From the Springfield (Vt.) Register.

In the year 1854 there was a convict at Alton named Hall, who was serving a life sentence for murder. He was a desperate man of wiry frame, and his imprisonment made him insane with rage and hate. He was such a man as Bande, but Bande was not born then. This man was set to work in the blacksmith shop, and was watched with extra care, but he managed in some of those ways only known to the cunning of criminals to make a short knife out of a worn-out file, and he used the skill of a genius in hiding it about his person. His cell, like all others, was strongly built of blocks of stone, the door being of oak many inches thick, and bound with iron bars. The prisoner's bed shut down against the door, which opened inward, so that the door was fastened from within when the prisoner was abed. Through the door, which opened into a corridor, was a hole perhaps eight inches square, which was strongly barred and the only other opening into the cell was in the outer wall of the prison, where a narrow slit also barred, admitted light and air. This little window was very near the ceiling, and by reason of its narrowness and the thickness of the wall, a person on the outside, even mounted on a ladder, could not get sight of the prisoner. All this was understood by Hall, whose insane cunning had devised a desperate scheme to escape from the prison and humiliate the warden. At 10 o'clock one morning, while at work, he signalled the guard, whose name was Crabbe, that he was sick, and in accordance with the rule Crabbe started with him to his cell. While in the corridor, as the guard was opening an iron door, Hall struck him down with a short bar of iron, which he had secured at the blacksmith shop, and dragged him into the cell. He then bound him with strips from the bed blanket and closed the door, shutting down the bed against it. The guard was stunned by Hall, armed with his knife, was keeping watch over the wounded guard, and was secured in his cell. He commanded the situation. He declared that he would kill the guard unless he was granted a free pardon, but after some reflection, demanded in addition that he should be furnished with a loaded revolver and be permitted to walk with the guard out of the prison to a carriage at the gate, and that Colonel Buckmaster should drive the carriage in such direction that he would then indicate and as far as he might choose and permit him to escape. He further announced that if any attempt was made to take him he would fall on Crabbe and murder him.

His terms were absurd, of course and the warden at no time thought of complying with them, but the situation was horrible, and there seemed no means of getting at the desperado that did not render the death of Crabbe certain. The people of Alton were soon aware of these facts, and the town was in an uproar. The guard was a well known and respectable citizen, and he had a family. The prison gates were crowded with anxious men and women, and everybody's ingenuity was taxed to devise a way of saving Crabbe's life. The news was sent over the State and county and attracted its allowance of attention. Communication was kept up with the convict and the guard through the door, before which Buckmaster stood the greater part of three days with a pistol in his hand, watching diligently for a chance to kill the convict. But Hall managed to keep himself covered by the body of the guard, and his vigilance never relaxed. He said he had been trying to get the warden instead of the guard, but had been compelled to accept the smaller game; whereupon Buckmaster ordered to take Crabbe's place if he might be released, and he agreed to go into the cell stark naked; but Hall wisely declined to change his prisoner. It was useless to attempt to poison the convict, for the guard ate the same food, and the little window through the wall did not afford a view of either. When this desperate situation was understood Gov. Bissell sent a pardon to Colonel Buckmaster, to be used at his discretion, but the warden refused not to use it except in the last extremity. No labor or pains were spared to catch the convict off his guard, but he seemed to feel neither fatigue nor fear. When every other expedient had failed the warden resolved to force the door, and accordingly when the cell was opened to admit the supper of the men, he introduced a crow-bar and thus kept the door open and with the aid of another guard rushed in and grabbed Crabbe out. At the first movement of the convict fell on Crabbe with his knife, but failed to kill him, though he wounded him dreadfully. When the guard was removed Hall closed his door and refused to surrender. He sat down on the floor out of pistol range and was beyond the reach of the warden. Buckmaster called upon him to surrender in vain, and as his body and limbs were entirely concealed by the door he still held out. But the warden watched until he saw one foot exposed, and instantly pierced it with a ball. The wound destroying the self-command of the convict, and he exposed his head and a ball pierced it instantly. He was taken out and died in a day or two. The guard, Mr. Crabbe, recovered entirely from his wounds, and held his place in the prison after it was removed to Joliet. The people of Alton will long remember the Hall tragedy.

N. MAIN ST., - - - JANESVILLE.
FURNITURE AND BEDROOM SETS.

Down to hard-porn prices. Upholstering done at lowest living rates. For genuine bargains, good goods, and fair dealing, call at their warehous.

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NO. 22, W. MILWAUKEE ST., - - - JANESVILLE.
MANUFACTURER AND

Dealer in all Kinds of Furniture,
At Lowest Cash Prices. Special attention paid to Undertakings.

L. B. CUTTING, Proprietor,

64 W. MILWAUKEE ST., - - - JANESVILLE.
New Furniture Rooms.

Keeps a Full Line of all Kinds of Furniture at Lowest Living Figures. Undertaking a Specialty.

B. BRITTON & KIMBALL.

W. MILWAUKEE ST., - - - JANESVILLE.
DEALER IN

Fine Furniture, and Practical Under-

takers.

12 Years' Experience. Prices of all Goods Very Reasonable.

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Tonsorial Parlor and Bathing Rooms.

Warm and cold baths at all hours. Anderson's Bandoline, the Finest Hair Dressing in use, only cents per bottle.

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W. MILWAUKEE ST., - - - OPP. POST OFFICE,
Tailor and Draper; a Full Line of Fine Cloth Always on Hand.

Will be made to order in the best of style, at the lowest possible prices. We do good work.

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Shelfland Heavy Hardware, Stoves, Tinnware, Cutlery.

Wood Work for Buggies and Wagons, Coal and Wood Stoves, &c.

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Hardware, Tinware and Woodware.

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Coal, Wood, Brick, Water Pipe, Quick Lime, Plastering Hair and Sewer Pipe.

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CARPENTER & GOWDEY.

OFFICE CORNER OF ACADEMY AND RACE STREETS, JANESVILLE

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Before Buying Fuel Elsewhere, Call On

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MAINT. - NEAR GAZETTE OFFICE
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N. FREDERICKS, Proprietor.

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Our own made Cloth Boot \$5. Can't be beat; Full line Ready Made Work on hand; Our own made Kid Boot for \$1.

C. MINER.

NO. 35 MAIN ST., - - - JANESVILLE.
MANUFACTURER AND

Dealer in Boots & Shoes.

Constantly on hand, the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Selected Stock in South-West Wisconsin. Every one in want of anything in this line, are invited to call, and examine Goods and Prices.

TRULSON & PETERSON.

61 N. MAIN ST., - - - JANESVILLE

DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers for Fall and Winter Wear.

From 35 to 50 per cent Below Old Rates; of the Best Quality; Under Custom Department is always well supplied; Repairing Neatly Done.

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ROGERS & HUTCHINSON.

41 E. MILWAUKEE ST., - - - JANESVILLE.

House, Sign and Carriage Painting; Paper-Hanging, Graining, Glazing, Etc.

* Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnish, Glass, Putty Brushes, &c. All work done by them. We guarantee satisfaction. Country Orders promptly attended to.

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Choice Patent Gem, Extra Minnesota Wheat Flour.

Backwheat Flour, Bran, Feed, &c. All Flour Warranted to give Satisfaction.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Pearl White Patent, Hodson's Best, From Old and New Minnesota Wheat. Delivery to all parts of the City.

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Janesville, Wis.

To Justices of the Peace.

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Janesville, Wis.

To Justices of the Peace.

THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1878.

CITY AND COUNTY.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISERS.

During the balance of this month we will insert reading business notices, in the brief item column.

BRIEFLISTS.

—B — t — l — s — w !
—Last week of school. A four weeks vacation is to follow.

—Men women and children are sleighing each other to-day.

—Will the Council get a quorum to-night? The no-ing ones say "No."

—The "boss" men's shoes turned out at the shoe factory must of course be call-skinned.

—For elegant presents nothing is more suitable than books or pictures, all of which can be found at Moseley's.

—Members are requested to remember the regular meeting of the Knights of Honor this evening. Officers for the ensuing term are to be nominated.

—The greatest musical novelty of the age, Organumette, just received at Moseley's, only costs \$10, and can play 800 tunes. Any child can play it. Call and hear it at Moseley's.

—The thoughtless man who now forgets to apply the brush end of the broom to his feet before crossing the threshold, is very liable to get the other end of the broom applied to his head by the prudent housewife, who wants to keep her carpets clean.

—Don't invest a dollar in holiday goods, until you have gone and looked over Moseley's elegant assortment. It has never before been equalled in variety, elegance and cheapness.

—Dr. Miller, of New Jersey, who formerly resided in Janesville, with his father, Col. Miller, of car-coupler fame, is visiting in the city, and is the guest of Mr. W. T. Vankirk.

—Presiding Elder Huntley was in the city for a few hours to-day, just stopping long enough to shake hands with a few of his many friends and then hurrying on. He's always on the drive.

—Stephen Caniff was brought before Justice Prichard to-day, and was held to the Circuit Court for trial in the sum of \$500 bail, which he was unable to furnish. Caniff admitted that he forged orders, and got goods charged to Thomas Austin, but said he intended to tell Mr. Austin about them and work until he had thus paid the amounts.

—In Saturday evening's Gazette an error made a paragraph announce that Moseley had a counter filled with five cent holiday goods, when in fact he has not. Saturday evening, as soon as the boys could read the item andgulp down their suppers, they went post haste for Moseley's, crowding the place with would-be customers. We regret that the error should have been made, but it is a consolation to see such evident proof of the benefit of advertising in the Gazette.

THE WEATHER.

The thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning stood at 28 degrees above, and at 2 o'clock this afternoon at 33 degrees above. Yesterday about three inches of snow fell.

The indications to-day are, for the upper lake region, cloudy weather, with frequent snow, variable winds, shifting to colder northwesterly, followed by rising barometer.

A CHOICE MUSICAL.

The Musical Club promises an unusually rich programme for their meeting to-night. Miss Helen Brace will read an essay on "The History of Music, Ancient and Modern." We understand that this essay is the result of the revision and condensation of two similar papers previously prepared and read before musical societies in the East. Miss Gibbs will play two pieces by Chopin—A Polonaise and a Reverie, and Mrs. St. John will sing one or more songs. The meeting will be at Miss Battle's music room at 8 o'clock.

TALL WALKING.

Next Wednesday evening there will be a fifteen mile walking match between George Guyon and Gus Olmstead. Guyon claims the championship as the 36 and 45 hour walker of America, and his belts and medals now on exhibition at Cook's jewelry store attract the attention of all passers by. Olmstead claims the championship as the best 25 mile walker in the West, and the contest between these two will doubtless be an interesting one. On the same evening there will also be a five mile walk for a silver cup to be given the amateur who makes the best time.

A FAIR ELECTION.

Saturday afternoon the Rock County Agricultural Society held its annual election, making the Executive Board now stand as follows:

President—George Sherman, La Prairie.

Firs Vice President—S. C. Carr, Milton.

Second Vice President—D. McLay, Johnston.

Secretary—R. J. Richardson, Janesville City.

Treasurer—N. P. Bump, Janesville City.

Directors—J. H. Reigart, Turtle; R. T. Pember, Johnston; C. L. Martin, Janesville City; James Cleland, Center; C. L. Decker, Janesville.

WINTER DEBATES.

The Young Men's Association Saturday night elected as officers:

President—George G. Sutherland.

Vice President—W. T. Vankirk.

Recording Secretary—S. H. Hudson.

Cor. Secretary—J. B. Doe, Jr.

Treasurer—E. M. Hyzer.

Librarian—George Ripley.

It was decided to hold debates every two weeks during the winter, the first of which will take place two weeks from last Saturday night, at which time Messrs. Brooks and Hyzer on the affirmative and Messrs. Doe and Blanchard on the negative will discuss the following:

Resolved, That the statute affecting the property rights of married women should be repealed.

THE GAME OF LIFE.

A Young Man Being Checkmated in Love Fires a Bullet at His Heart.

The Story of the Only Eye-witness of His Attempted Suicide.

Herbert Kimball is a young man who evidently does not believe that "it is better to have loved and lost, than never to have loved at all," and Saturday night in a fit of frenzied disappointment because the stream of love did not flow smoothly along, he placed a pistol to his breast, and sent a bullet through his body. He still lingers on the brink of the dark river, and there is little hope of his tarrying long with friends and dear ones. The particulars of the affair are so contradictorily reported on the streets, and even among those who claim to have investigated the matter, that the following facts will be perused with interest, they being gained from those who of all others know most and best about it. It appears that Kimball has for some time been an enthusiastic admirer of Miss Matie Marquiseen, the daughter of Mr. S. H. Marquiseen, and that it was because of his great disappointment in not being able to carry forward his matrimonial designs that he fired the suicidal shot.

The young lady's statement of the affair as told to her family is to the effect that for some months she has been acquainted with Kimball, and that he has on a few occasions served as her escort. Last Thursday evening he was walking with her when he made the all-important proposal of marriage. She was surprised, as she had only treated him with the same courtesy and friendliness that she had others of her young gentleman acquaintances, and she treated it more as a jest or a foolish freak on his part as anything serious. He wanted her to be prepared to give him an answer the following Sunday evening, but she said he needn't wait until then as she could then and there give him an emphatic "no." Last Saturday evening, as she was on her way to call on Miss Matie Bly, she met young Kimball again. He remarked that he was going somewhere, and she proceeded on her way. After making the call and being on her way again, she was surprised to find him waiting for her on the sidewalk. He asked the privilege of escorting her home, which was granted. As they reached the gate of her house he again opened the subject of matrimony. She tried to turn him off, but he kept on talking, and acted so strangely that she began to think that much love had made him mad. He talked of stopping work and going away, somewhere, and finally drew from his pocket a revolver and threatened to shoot himself. He tore open his shirt, placed the muzzle of the weapon close to his left breast, when she grabbed his hand as it clasped the revolver, and induced him to put it up. She became alarmed at his condition, but thought she could quiet him down and get him to his home without having any public sensation or stir about it. She talked to him, induced him to take a walk, and after strolling about a little while turned in the direction of his home. "No," said he "we are not going that way. Let's go the other." He seemed determined not to go near his home, and they walked back to Mr. Marquiseen's again. She says that she remained firm in her refusal to consider his proposition, and he remarked:

"Well tell the folks good-by for me."

"What! Are you going away?"

"No, but I shan't see them any more. Good-bye, Matie."

Quicker than thought he pulled his revolver from its resting place, put the muzzle again to his breast, fired and fell. As she raised the alarm, her brother George rushed out of the house. Young Kimball rose and struggling along a few feet fell again. George with the aid of Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Keenan, who lived near by, lifted up the wounded boy and carried him into the house.

Such is the young lady's story of the occurrence, as she has related it to her family and friends. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Kimball, the father and mother of the boy, have little more to add to the narration, as none of them were of course eye-witnesses to the shooting. They have understood for some time that the young lady was as infatuated with their son as he was with her, and they supposed that they were both contemplating matrimony. It was understood by them that the parties have corresponded considerably, have been to ride together, have visited, and in fact been very attentive. They think the trouble was that the young lady would not fix any definite time for the marriage to take place, and that she wanted him to wait until she was of age, she being not yet seventeen, and that the boy believed her family were opposing their plans.

They had noticed that the boy had acted a little different for some days, but nothing bordering on derangement. They accounted for it by the report current in the family that the two young people were about breaking off their friendship, and that each was to return to the other the letters and gifts, which had passed between them.

The young man is only nineteen years old. He is known as temperate and industrious, well thought of by all his acquaintances, and greatly esteemed by his employers and fellow workmen of the Harris Manufacturing Company. The young lady is a pretty, modest girl, who seems to shrink greatly from the necessary publicity given to her name in connection with the sad affair.

Young Kimball was yesterday noon removed to his own home, where he now lies. The chances for his recovery are very small indeed. The ball entered the left breast just above the heart, passed through the lung and lodged near the skin in the back, from whence it was removed by Dr. St. John and Dr. Palmer. To-day he is very weak, but rational. He seems desperately anxious to have the young lady near him, but

beyond calling for her, and piteously moaning her name, he says nothing of the affair. In company with some of his friends the young lady visited him to-day, which seemed to comfort him greatly. There is of course a possibility of his living but not a probability. The next few days will determine however.

AMONG THE FIREFMEN.

The New Clothes Which They are to Buy—Peck's Experience with the Boys—A Trial of Speed.

The fire lads are getting enthusiastic over the prospect of having new clothes with bright buttons, and promise to outshine even the heroes of the Oshkosh riot in their military appearance. The boys certainly deserve a great deal of credit for their enterprise and personal sacrifices, and with the dawning of the new year, so near at hand, the whole department will probably be arrayed in a manner equal to that shown up in any city in the west. They will probably appear in their new uniforms for the first time on Christmas eve, when the members of No. 1 give a joyful dance.

The uniforms are of dark blue, the coats being of sack cut, double breasted, and decked with white metal buttons, bearing the letters "F. D." The vests are single breasted with white metal buttons and they, as well as the pants, are of the same material as the coats. The hats are stiff-brimmed with Alpine peaks, and with cords of blue tipped with acorns. They will bear in front a scroll on which is the number of the company. The Chief Engineer is to be marked by having nine buttons on each side of his double breasted coat, the buttons arranged in sections of threes, like a Major General's coat, and those who haven't time to count the buttons can tell him by his having on the lapel of his collar six trumpets crossed in the form of a star. The Assistant Engineers wear a like uniform except that they have eight buttons arranged in sections of twos, while on the lapsels are four crossed trumpets for the First Assistant and three for the Second. The Foremen wear six buttons on each side and two crossed trumpets with the number of their company placed between. The Hose Captains have the same except that they wear only one trumpet on the lapel. The privates have the same without any trumpets.

Peck's Sun gives the Janesville fire lads the following little reminiscence as a choice bid-for their perusal:

The Janesville firemen have adopted the same uniform that is used by Chicago firemen, a black coat, blue pants the same, and a black cap. People will come in from Johnstown to see the Janesville firemen. We have never wanted to be a fireman since 1856 when we went with the Janesville Water Witch engine company to Madison, to the State Fair, and slept with the whole hundred men, in one bed at the old U. S. Hotel, the time Bill Egger, All Egger, Mr. Robinson, John Spencer, and all those thoroughbreds wanted somebody to tread upon the tail of their red shirts. We carry a strawberry mark of a silver trumpet near our left ear, made by an Irishman who runs with a "big six" or something from Milwaukee. Two about stepped on the hose. "Get off dem hose," said he, and we got off. You don't never want to argue about getting off of a hose with a Milwaukee Irishman, who wears a leather hat. They picked us up on a dust pan, and that was about the time Spalding's prepared glue came out, and the boys stuck us together so that we could all go home in one car.

Some of the old timers remember the above incidents and corroborate the narration, but object seriously to Peck's omission of the fact that he borrowed from one of the boys one of the bloody shirts to wear on that occasion. A dispute has arisen as to whether Peck ever returned that shirt or not. He probably can tell, and can also decide another bet which has been made, as to whether an ordinary dustpan can hold a Peck.

The boys have again commenced their regular drills, and on Saturday evening No. 2's Company made the following time in seconds, Messrs. C. L. Valentine and W. C. Phillips acting as time keepers:

First three girls—Horses in the stable—Seven men—First 18½; 8½; 7½.
Second—Horses at pole, seven men—1½; 1½; 1½.
Third—Horses at the pole, one man.
First Second Third
Robinson.....12½ 12½ 12½
Tramblie.....17 17 17
Foster.....11½ 12½ 15
Tall.....20 19 90
Lamb.....17 17 90
Little.....25 25 90
Alich.....16½ 16½ 13½
Spencer.....14½ 20 14
Main.....16½ 15½ 18½

Messrs. Tipney, Carlson and Norris were absent.

The above is not published as showing good time, but as a "send off," to compare with future records. Next Thursday evening the company will drill again, when they will start with horses in stable and go to the street, and also go through with the above drill. The public are always welcome, as guests.

CRUMBS FROM THE COURT.
To-day in the Circuit Court Mr. Winans occupied the forum in presenting the closing argument for the defendant in the Whitford-Goodrich libel suit. This afternoon Mr. Bennett gave the closing argument in behalf of the plaintiff.

To-morrow the criminal calendar will be moved.

A special venire has been issued providing for thirty-six new jurors, it being evident that the present panel will not be sufficient from which to choose a jury in the Mack case.

Tom Ingalls, charged with burglary, was arraigned to-day and pleaded not guilty, Miss Goodell and Miss Kane act as his counsel.

HYMENEAL.
SEWELL-PYLER.

The Oconomowoc Free Press gives the following account of the marriage of Harry A. Sewell, son of Rev. H. Sewell, of this city, to Miss Ida E. Fyler, of Oconomowoc. The Janesville friends of the family join in the congratulations:

A very pleasant company was gathered at the La Belle house on Thursday afternoon, to witness the marriage of Miss Ida E. Fyler and Mr. Harry S. Sewell. Mr. S. has long been the popular salesman at Col. Burchard's, on Main street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. Sewell, of Janesville, late pastor of the M. E. Church in this city, father of the groom. There were present Mr. and Mrs. J. Fyler, Col. Burchard, Mr. John Fyler, Rev. and Mrs. Sewell, Messrs. Will, Robt. and Ellsworth Sewell, and Ernest Thompson. The beautiful ritual of the M. E. Church was used. At the close, a table loaded down with the nice things satisfied the appetite, and at

6:30 o'clock the young couple started on a tour to Janesville, Madison and Milwaukee. They will be gone until the middle of next week, when they will return and settle down to business again in Oconomowoc. The bride is one of the most beautiful and accomplished of our young ladies, and the groom is one of the most popular young men; and the best of wishes follow them from their numerous friends. All interested are to be congratulated upon this union. May long life, prosperity and happiness attend them.

MILWAUKEE GRAIN MARKET.

MILWAUKEE, December 7
Flour—firmly held
Wheat—Market dull; opened 14 cents lower, and closed firm; No 1 Milwaukee hard 90 cents; No 1 Milwaukee, 85 cents; No 2 Milwaukee, 85 cents; November 60 cents; December 80 cents; January 85 cents; February 85 cents; No 3 Milwaukee, 67½ cents; and No 4 Milwaukee, at 50 cents; and rejected at 50 cents.

CORN—\$2 31c
OATS—No 2 29c
RYE—No 1 42½c
BARLEY—No 2 3½c spring cash, 85½¢; January, 80½ cents; December 80½ cents
PORK—meas flesh \$6 75 new, 67 85
LARD—prime steer \$3 63c
CATFISH—Ring at 50¢, 40¢ according to quality
LIVE HOGS—2 60¢ 27½c
SHEEP—Range at 3 75 to 4 25 according to condition and weight.

SEEDS—Timothy 1 05¢ 15¢; rye 1 20
clover 3 85
BEANS—1 50
BUTTER—Range from 12 15¢
EGGS—19 21¢ 24c fresh.
CHEESE—Honey—for comb, 11c; for strained, 50¢
WOOL—Washed 27 23¢; unwashed 18 23¢
TALLOW—6 25¢
HOPS—New 12 15¢ old 10 15¢
BROTH—Wool 12 15¢

POULTRY—turkey dressed, 8 27¢; alive, 6 5¢; chickens alive, at 1 50 20¢ per dozen, and dressed at 1 75 20¢ lb.

BEANS—Good medium \$1 40¢ 50 per bushel and navy 1 55 21 60

BROOM CORN—4 14¢ 24¢ 34¢ 38¢ 40¢, according to quality

FEATHERS—Prime live geese, 44 24¢; live duck, 25 23¢ 26c

TALLOW—Firm, 6 25¢

CHEESE—2 25¢ 24c

BUTTER—Western 6 25¢

EGGS—Western 24 25¢

TURPENTINE—20 24c

NAITHA—3 25¢

HOPS—Western 10 25¢

BEEF—Western 1 20c